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it secured better social and financial remuneration for the city's franchises; it made the public service corporations somewhat appreciative of the fact that they are public institutions But the unaided referendum has failed to secure the best of franchises, and it has not divorced the city government from its public utilities.

This is substantially the conclusion reached by Delos F. Wilcox at the end of his study of the same experience and of similar experiences in other cities. (See *Municipal Franchises*, Vol. II, pp. 720-1.)

Much of Dr. King's discussion of this topic covers ground already made familiar to the public through the writings of Judge Ben B. Lindsey. Referring to Judge Lindsey's account of the referendum election in 1906 on the street railway and lighting franchises, Dr. King says (p. 279, note): "It is accurate and has been amply verified."

Dr. King is an ardent partisan of the plan for municipal government by commission (pp. 302-3). At the same time he praises highly (pp. 233-4) the first home-rule charter, embodying a plan of government not unlike that now existing in Los Angeles, and defeated at a special election in 1903 through the combined efforts of the professional politicians and public service corporations. Just why he prefers the commission plan to the earlier one, he does not make altogether clear. It is one of the few topics of current interest lying within his field of which the author's treatment is not wholly satisfying. In the main, this monograph is excellent.

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NEW BOOKS

BAYS, A. W. *The law of private business corporations, with questions, problems, and forms.* American commercial law series, Vol. v. (Chicago: Callaghan. 1912. Pp. 195. \$1.50.)

CLARK, J. B. *The control of trusts.* New and revised edition. (New York: Macmillan. 1912.)

EASTMAN, F. M. *A cumulative supplement to the second edition of Eastman on private corporations in Pennsylvania.* (Philadelphia: G. T. Bisel Co. 1911. Pp. 321. \$3.)

ENKE, A. *Das Anwachsen der Aktiengesellschaften in der Elektrizitäts- und Textil-Industrie.* (Stuttgart: F. Enke. 1912. Pp. 111. 3.60 m.)

- FROST, T. G. *A treatise on the federal corporation tax law.* (Albany: M. Bender & Co. 1911. Pp. 321. \$4.)
- GARIEL, G. *La centralisation économique en Suisse.* (Paris: Rousseau. Pp. 150. 4 fr.)
- GREINER, F. *Die finanzielle Ueberwachung der Gaswerksunternehmen.* (Berlin: K. Oldenbourg. 1911. 3.60 m.)
- HAUSSMANN, H. *Die Gründung der Aktiengesellschaft.* (Halle: K. Arndt. 1911. Pp. 80. 2 m.)
- JORDAN, P. *Der Zentralisations- und Konzentrationsprozess im Kommissionsbuchhandel.* (Jena: Fischer. 1911. Pp. viii, 200. 5 m.)
- JOYCE, J. A. *A treatise on monopolies and unlawful combinations or restraints.* (New York: Banks Law Pub. Co. 1911. Pp. lxvi, 767. \$6.50.)
- NORTH, F. A. *North's corporation handbook.* Third edition. (Boston: Incorporation Co. 1912. Pp. 132.)
A practical handbook designed for those engaged in forming a corporation.
- OVERZIER, P. *Der amerikanisch-englische Schiffahrtstrust; Morgan-Trust mit besonderer Berücksichtigung seiner Beziehungen zu den deutschen Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaften.* (Berlin: Heymann. 1912. Pp. 123. 4 m.)
- PARKER, J. S., editor. *The corporation manual.* Seventeenth edition. (New York: Corporation Manual Co. 1912. Pp. 2040. \$7.)
Covers the statutory provisions of domestic business corporations and regulation of foreign corporations in the several states and territories of the United States; includes forms and precedents.
- ROSS, C. *Die Entstehung von Grosseisenindustrie an der deutschen Seeküste.* (Berlin: J. Springer. 1911. Pp. vii, 104. 3.60 m.)
- DE ROUSIERS, P. *Les syndicats industriels de producteurs en France et à l'étranger.* (Paris: A. Colin. 1912. Pp. x, 291. 3.30 fr.)
To be reviewed.
- SEARS, J. H. *Effective substitutes for incorporation.* (St Louis: Counselors Pub. Co. Pp. 30. \$1.50.)
- SEIBELS, W. T. *Produce markets and marketing.* (Chicago. 1911. Pp. xiii, 290. \$2.50.)
- WALKER, J. B. *State regulation of public service corporations in the city of New York.* (New York: Public Service Commission. 1911. Pp. 60.)
- WEGENAST, F. W. *Extra-provincial corporations.* (Toronto: Carswell Co. Pp. 120. \$1.50.)
- WHITE, F. *White's manual for business corporations; New York.* Eighth edition, revised. (New York: Lawyers' Coöperative Pub. Co. 1912. Pp. vi, 470. \$2.50.)

YOUNG, E. H. *Foreign companies and other corporations.* (London: Camb. Univ. Press. Pp. 344. 12s.)

———. *Company laws. Comparative analysis of the company laws of the United Kingdom, India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.* (London: King. 5d.)

———. *Die deutsche Kali-Industrie und das Kaligesetz. Eine volkswirtschaftliche Studie.* (Hannover: Hahn. 1911. Pp. viii, 152. 5.40 m.)

Labor and Labor Organizations

The History and Problems of Organized Labor. By FRANK TRACY CARLTON. (Boston: D. C. Heath and Company. 1911. Pp. xi, 483. \$2.00.)

Professor Carlton has given us a useful textbook in a field in which Adams and Sumner's *Labor Problems* has heretofore stood alone in excellence. He has held firmly to his purpose and has not yielded to the temptation—a very real one—of giving undue space to topics toward which his own research has been especially directed. The title is somewhat misleading, for the book treats of many problems that are the concern not merely of organized labor, but of all labor; and the historical discussion deals not with the general subject of organized labor, but with organized labor in the United States. Since the preface makes clear the purpose of the work, the mere name is not highly important.

The scope of the book may be shown by an enumeration of its chapter headings: the significance of organized labor; the pre-Civil War period; the Civil War period, 1857-1872; the period of national organization; government and policies of labor organizations; coercive methods; industrial remuneration; methods of promoting industrial peace; protective legislation for employees; immigration; the sweated industries; child labor; women labor; prison labor; unemployment; industrial and trade education; recent tendencies.

The chapter on The Significance of Organized Labor contains a good analysis of present industrial problems and of the relation of labor to these problems. There is lacking, however, a discussion of the various stages through which labor has passed, such as slavery, serfdom, the guild system, and the different stages of the domestic system. The undergraduate student is usually wanting in background and perspective, and it is not safe, in the prepara-